

OUR COLLEGES.

The Principal Educational Institutions of the United States.

Sketches of Dartmouth, Rutgers, Dickinson, Georgetown, Williams, Union, Washington, and Bowdoin Colleges.

We resume the subject of American Colleges to-day, with sketches of the following prominent institutions:—

Dartmouth College, located at Hanover, N. H., was established in the year 1769, but had its origin in an Indian charity school, which was first opened at Lebanon, Conn., some years before, by the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, D. D. Dr. Wheelock, who was a distinguished scholar in his day, had, in 1743, taken several pupils under his care and instruction, among them being a young Mohegan Indian, Samson Occom by name. His success with the latter was so great that he was induced to found an Indian missionary school for the education of native teachers. In 1754 Joshua Moor gave a house and two acres of land for the purpose, and the institution, which prospered greatly, was long known as Moor's Indian Charity School. A large number of the funds by which it was supported were collected by Occom in England, and deposited with a Board of Trustees, of which Lord Dartmouth, an eminent English statesman, was President. The school was subsequently removed to Hanover, N. H., that it might be nearer the native tribes for whose benefit it was carried on. On its removal to this point, in 1769, a charter giving it the title of a College was granted by Governor Wentworth. The institution, as thus organized, received the name of Dartmouth, after its English patron. The trustees of the Indian school fund were at first opposed to the collegiate establishment, so that for a time the two were kept separate.

In 1770 Dr. Wheelock removed to the new locality with his pupils, and the future college was permanently located in the midst of an almost unbroken wilderness. A two-story log building was erected, and in 1771 the first class, numbering 4 members, was graduated. One of its members was John Wheelock, the son and successor of the President. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock died in 1779, and his son was summoned from his command in the Revolutionary army to take his place. This he retained until his dismissal by the Trustees, in 1815, having, in 1782, visited England and the Netherlands and obtained a considerable sum of money in behalf of the institution. In the meantime the College was one of the most prosperous in the country. The graduating classes of 1778 and 1779 numbered 17 members each; that of 1791 had 41 members; that of 1801, of which Daniel Webster was a member, 30; and that of 1811, 54.

In 1815 the Trustees removed Dr. John Wheelock from the Presidency, on account of religious and other difficulties. From this action arose the famous Dartmouth College case, in which Daniel Webster commenced his illustrious career as a constitutional lawyer. Many of the people of the State were outraged by this proceeding; an appeal to the Legislature was made; and in 1816 a new corporation was created, and the property of the institution was vested in it. The old Board of Trustees, with Daniel Webster acting as their counsel, resisted this, and having carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1819 obtained a judgment reinstating them in their rights, and forever settling the question of the inviolability of chartered privileges. Since the ejection of Dr. Wheelock, the office of President has been filled by the following:—Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., from 1815 to 1820; Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., from 1820 to 1821; Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D., from 1821 to 1828; Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., from 1828 to 1863, when his resignation was brought about by his unfriendly bearing towards the Government during the civil war, and since 1863, by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.

A department of medicine was established at an early period, the first class, of two members, graduating in 1798. During a late period the number of graduates in this department has ranged between ten and thirty. There is also in connection with the College the Chandler Scientific School, embracing at present a course of studies in practical branches, extending through four years. It was established in pursuance of a bequest of \$50,000 by the late Abel Chandler, Esq., of Walpole, N. H. The first class of "Bachelors of Science," numbering four members, was graduated in 1854. Since then it has been very prosperous, the class of 1865 having as many as twenty members.

The grant of lands made by Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural College in the State has been accepted by the Legislature of New Hampshire, and it is expected that this department will be opened next fall, in regular official connection with the College.

The present available and productive endowment of the institution, independent of the Congressional grant, is about \$225,000. The different libraries contain about 35,000 volumes. Since 1835, the graduating classes of the Department of Arts have averaged over 50 members. The class of 1841 had 76 members, while in that of 1842 there were 85. In 1850 there were 88 graduates. The general catalogue of 1864 contains the names of 3412 graduates, of whom 1473 were then dead, and 1939 still living. The graduates of the Scientific School at that time numbered 101 in all, and of the Medical Department, 1040. The number of students in attendance during the past two years has been as follows:—

Table with columns for years 1866-67 and 1865-66, listing student counts for various departments like Academic, Scientific, and Medical.

The annual commencement took place on Thursday, July 18. There were no Pennsylvanians in the graduating classes of either department.

1866-67. 1865-66. Seniors.....37 42 Juniors.....34 34 Sophomores.....53 53 Freshmen.....50-184 59-168

From 1825 to 1840 the position of President and Divinity professor was filled by an eminent divine by the name of Philip Miller, who retired from active duty in 1835. At this time, the exercises of the institution were suspended. But his friends made another effort in his behalf, three Professorships in Theology were established on a small foundation, a faculty of letters was organized, and the name changed to Rutgers College.

From 1840 to 1850 the Presidency was held by the Hon. A. Bryn Hasbrouck, LL.D., and in the latter year, the Hon. Theodore Tilton resigned the Chairmanship of the University of the City of New York, to accept the position. The present incumbent is the Rev. William H. Campbell, D. D., LL.D. The institution is now in a prosperous condition again, its endowment having been increased within a few years past by about \$200,000. A scientific department is in practical operation, the course extending through a period of three years. The catalogue for 1866-67 shows the following number of students in attendance:—

Table with columns for years 1866-67 and 1865-66, listing student counts for various classes like Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores, and Freshmen.

one of the principal institutions of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, was established at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the year 1783, and for many years, next to the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, the leading College of the Presbyterians in this country. The Hon. John Dickinson, an eminent statesman of that period, and Dr. Benjamin Rush were the leading spirits in the association which originated it. In the language of the charter, it received its name "in memory of the great and important services rendered to his country by His Excellency John Dickinson, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council," and in gratitude to him for a very liberal donation at the outset. In 1785 the Rev. Charles Nisbet, D. D., an eminent and influential Scottish divine, arrived in this country to occupy the Presidency of the institution. But he was soon discouraged by the difficulties attending the position, and by sickness in his family, so that within a year he resigned the Presidency, intending to return to Scotland. He was induced to remain, however; and, bending all his energies to the task before him, his labors were not unrewarded. In 1787 the first class of 9 members graduated, and in 1792 the number of graduates rose to 33. During the remainder of President Nisbet's term, which closed with his death in 1804, the number fluctuated between 5 and 24.

From 1804 to 1833, when the institution was transferred by the Presbyterians to the Methodists, the Presidency was held by the following:—Rev. Robert Davis, D.D., pro tem., from 1804 to 1809; Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, D.D., from 1809 to 1815; Rev. John McKnight, D.D., pro tem., from 1815 to 1816; Rev. John M. Mason, D.D., from 1816 to 1824; Rev. William Neill, D.D., from 1824 to 1829; Rev. Samuel B. How, D.D., from 1829 to 1832. From 1832 to 1821 the College was closed, in consequence of financial embarrassments. For a few years previous, and for some time subsequently, the number of graduates averaged about 20 per year, the class of 1829 rising to 32. President James Buchanan graduated with the class of 1809, which consisted of 15 members. The late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney graduated at the institution in the year 1785, and Associate Justice Robert C. Grier in the year 1812. In these early days of its history it also educated the Presidents of eleven other Colleges, and a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. Samuel McCroskey, D.D., of the Diocese of Michigan.

Notwithstanding its periods of prosperity, the institution was frequently so embarrassed that it was obliged to close its doors. At one of these periods of depression, the trustees transferred it to the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was then about to renew its attempts to establish a permanent educational institution. The board of trustees is constituted a self-perpetuating body by the charter, and the only ceremony necessary was the resignation of those of the Presbyterians in their place. At the time of the transfer the property consisted of the grounds, a single building, and a library containing some rare and valuable works, worth altogether about \$25,000. Since then, additional ground has been purchased, two new buildings erected, large additions made to the cabinets of natural history, and the various libraries connected with the institution increased to about 26,000 volumes. The entire property is now worth about \$150,000, and is burdened with a debt of \$30,000.

The Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., one of the most eminent and popular divines in the denomination, was elected President under the new management, retaining the position until 1845. But he deemed an endowment of \$100,000 to be requisite to his success, and would not consent to the opening of the institution until at least \$45,000 was invested and paying interest. But on the faith of a subscription of \$50,000, only half of which was ever realized, a full faculty was appointed, and in 1837 a class of 7 members was graduated—the first since 1831. The old financial embarrassments then returned, but were, in a year, relieved by the sale of scholarships, and amounted to \$80,000, or \$60,000 over and centennial offerings. Among the generous was a total subscription of \$125,000 in behalf of the College, from which it is expected that fully \$100,000 will be realized. The financial prospects of Dickinson are therefore at last placed on a secure basis, and its usefulness to the Church and the community at large will no longer be impeded as it has been in the past.

Since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Durbin, the Presidency has been filled by the late Bishop Robert Emory, D. D. (1845-1848); Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D. (1848-1852); and

Rev. Charles Collins, D. D. (1852-1860); and is now held by the Rev. Herman M. Johnson, D. D. Its present prosperous financial condition is in great measure owing to the exertions of the latter, who filled the Professorship of Philosophy and English Literature from 1850 to his accession to the Presidency in 1860. After the transfer, the whole number of students soon rose to 100, fluctuating between that point and 130, until the introduction of the scholarship scheme, after which the highest number attained was 178. At the outbreak of the war, nearly half the students were swept away at once, and during its continuance the operations of the institution were interfered with more or less, owing to its proximity to the disturbed locality of the Cumberland valley. The largest class graduated was that of 1868, which numbered 35. In the general catalogue of 1864 we find the names of 988 graduates, of whom 292 were then deceased, and 696 living.

From 1835 to 1846 a Law Department was in operation, the whole number of graduates in that period being 35. This department has recently been reorganized. A Biblical and Scientific Department are also in operation at the present time. The number of students in attendance during the past two years was as follows:—

Table with columns for years 1866-67 and 1865-66, listing student counts for various departments like Law, Biblical, and Scientific.

The Annual Commencement occurred on the 27th of June last. The only graduate from Philadelphia was William H. Wahl.

Georgetown College. This is the principal collegiate institution of the Catholic Church in this country, and is located in Georgetown, D. C. Its origin dates back to the year 1785, when several prominent Catholic gentlemen, chief among whom was the Rev. John Carroll, afterwards the first Archbishop of Baltimore, projected the establishment of "An Academy at Georgetown, Potomac River, Maryland." The first building was erected in 1789, and in 1792 the schools were opened. In 1798 it was raised to the rank of "The College of Georgetown," and in May, 1815, Congress created it a regular University. In May, 1861, a Medical Department was opened in Washington, in connection with the institution. In addition to this there is practically a military department, the students being provided with arms and accoutrements by the General Government, and engaging in military exercises once a week. There is a large and well-furnished Astronomical Observatory attached to the College, and a library containing 30,000 volumes.

The whole number of graduates since the foundation of the College is about 2000. In 1854 the students in attendance numbered 260, of whom 64 were in the Senior Department, 97 in the Junior Department, and 99 in the Preparatory School. In 1866 there were 41 students in the Senior Department, 49 in the Junior, 173 in the Preparatory, and 75 in the Medical School—a total of 338. The present President of the College is the Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, S. J.

Williams College. is located at Williamstown, Mass., in one of the most romantic places in the country. The college buildings are situated on rising hills, at the base of Saddleback, which is perhaps the grandest mountain elevation in the State. Williamstown is near the northern end of Berkshire county, the region round about it being remarkable for the natural beauty of its scenery. The College owes its name and origin to Colonel Ephraim Williams, a valiant soldier of the Old French War, who had often contended with his foes the possession of the neighboring country. By his will, he left all his property in Massachusetts to the foundation of a free school in a township which was to receive the name of Williamstown. The lands were sold and the proceeds properly invested, and in 1790 a school-house was erected. This building is now known as West College. The Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, an eminent scholar and divine, who had for several years been a tutor in Yale College, was appointed preceptor. In 1793 the Legislature granted \$4000 to the institution for the purchase of books and apparatus, and gave it the title to the present privileges of Williams College. Fitch was elected President, and at the first commencement, held in 1795, a class of 4 members was graduated. In 1796 the College received a new grant of lands from the State, and its prosperity for many years was uninterrupted. The class of 1796 contained 30 members, in that of 1804 there were 38, and in that of 1811, 34. The establishment of Amherst College in 1821, however, drew off many of its students for the time. It was not until 1847 that a class of 38 members was again graduated. Since that period the number of graduates has averaged about 50 per year, the largest class being that of 1854, which contained 62 members.

Fitch's Presidency closed in 1815. His successors were the Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D., from 1815 to 1821; the Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, D. D., from 1821 to 1836; and the present incumbent, the venerable Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., who was inaugurated in 1836. Under their administration the College has steadily increased in its resources and the number of its students. Through the exertions of Dr. Hopkins, Astronomical and Meteorological observatories have been erected, and well supplied with apparatus. In the museum are deposited two bas-reliefs from Nineveh, a present from Mr. Layard. Several new buildings have recently been erected, among them a handsome edifice for the cabinet belonging to the Lyceum of Natural History, and another for the Chemical Department and Gymnasium. For the latter the College is indebted to the liberality of the Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, of Stockbridge, and for the former to the late Nathan Jackson, Esq., of New York.

The number of regular graduates up to and including those of 1866 has been 2098, of whom 605 are deceased and 1493 still living. During the past two years the number of students in attendance was as follows:—

Table with columns for years 1866-67 and 1865-66, listing student counts for various departments like Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores, and Freshmen.

The annual commencement takes place on Wednesday, the 1st of July. In the graduating class there are four Pennsylvanians, two of whom, H. C. Miller and Franklin F. Shattuck, are residents of Philadelphia.

Union College, located at Schenectady, in the State of New York, received its charter in the year 1795, from the Regents of the University, a body created in 1784, for the express purpose of chartering and superintending collegiate institutions in the State. The subscription for starting the institution was greatly forwarded by the exertions of General Philip Schuyler. As early as 1782 there had been a movement towards establishing a seat of learning at that point, but the disturbed state of affairs result-

ing from the Revolutionary War had thwarted it for the time. The first President was John Blair Smith, a brother of William Stanhope Smith, President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and a noted revivalist preacher. Previous to his assuming the Presidency of Union College, he had been President of Hampden Sidney College, in Virginia, and pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, to which latter charge he returned, on resigning his position in 1799.

Jonathan Edwards, a son of the celebrated divine of that name, occupied the Presidency from 1799 to 1801, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, who had previously been President of Brown University, and subsequently held a similar position in the College of South Carolina.

In 1804 the Rev. Hiram Nott was chosen President, being then in his thirty-first year. At this time the institution had a very small endowment and but few students. The State authorities, however, in 1814, sanctioned the raising of a fund of \$200,000 by lottery, and the number of students in attendance soon began to increase. Throughout Dr. Nott's long Presidency, the College was one of the most popular in the country, although its numbers suffered considerably by reason of the Rebellion, and have not yet recovered their former average.

Dr. Nott died on the 29th of January, 1865, after a service of nearly sixty years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., who for several years previously had been the acting President, on account of the bodily infirmities of the venerable President. The number of graduates to date is 4038.

In addition to these, about 1200 students have been at different times connected with the University or partial course. The attendance during the past two years has been as follows:—

Table with columns for years 1866-67 and 1865-66, listing student counts for various departments like Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores, and Freshmen.

The annual Commencement takes place on Wednesday, July 24.

Washington College, located at Lexington, Virginia, in addition to being the most flourishing seat of learning in the Southern States, excepting the University of Virginia, has recently attracted a large share of attention, from the fact that its presiding officer is the late military chieftain of the Rebel army, General Robert E. Lee. It originated in a classical school established in the Valley of Virginia, by the early settlers, before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. In 1782 its present charter was procured, the institution from that time to 1798 bearing the name of Liberty Hall Academy. In 1785 the Legislature of Virginia presented to George Washington one hundred shares in the James River Navigation Company, to be applied by him as he might desire, as he was unwilling to receive the gift except upon the condition that he should be at liberty to devote it to some public purpose. By his will, the stock was vested in the Liberty Hall Academy, which then received the name of Washington Academy, and subsequently of Washington College. It now yields the institution the yearly interest on \$50,000. A subsequent endowment of \$23,000 was received from the State "Society of Cincinnati," an association of Revolutionary officers. In 1826 a further endowment of \$40,000 was received from the estate of John Robinson, of Rockbridge county, another Revolutionary soldier.

In the spring of 1861, the College being then in a very flourishing condition, its operations were interrupted by the outbreak of the Rebellion, and for a time altogether suspended. Most of the students entered a military organization which was connected for four years with the famous "Stonewall Brigade," winning from its first commander, General Stonewall Jackson, the designation of "more than brave young men." In June, 1864, while the town of Lexington was in possession of General Hunter's forces, the College buildings were considerably damaged, the chemical and philosophical apparatus destroyed, and the greater portion of the libraries scattered to the winds. In the summer of 1865 the Trustees resolved upon repairing the fortunes of the institution, and with that object in view hit upon the happy expedient of calling General Robert E. Lee to the Presidency. General Lee had the good sense to accept this offer, and once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Five new professorships were established, and the course of study extended so as to embrace those scientific studies which satisfy the material requirements of the country at the present day. A considerable sum of money was also added to its former endowment, through the generosity of its friends, both North and South. The ravages made upon the library were repaired to some extent by Mr. Rathmell Wilson, of Philadelphia, who donated a large number of rare and valuable books formerly belonging to his brother, the late Thomas B. Wilson. In October of last year, a Law Department was established for the first time, by adopting the "Lexington Law School," a private institution which, for the previous eighteen years, had been conducted by Professor John W. Brockebrough, LL.D.

The system of instruction adopted in the College differs from that in vogue in the Northern States, the institution embracing, like the University of Virginia, a number of "schools," each of which is presided over by a particular Professor, and devoted to a special branch of study. On those who complete the course in a certain number of schools, attaining in each a respectable grade of scholarship, a degree of "Bachelor of Arts" or "Bachelor of Philosophy" is conferred; while those who give evidence of distinguished attainments are honored with the degree of "Master of Arts." The whole number of students in attendance during the year 1865-66 was 146; and during the year 1866-67 the number rose to 339, of whom 23 were in the School of Law—a marked tribute to the popularity of General Lee with the people of the Southern States. In addition to this section of the country, there was present during the year just closed a representative from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kansas, and California, each. The annual Commencement took place on the 27th of June.

Bowdoin College, located at Brunswick, Maine, was chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1794. Its original endowment, consisted of five townships of unsettled land. To this was added \$6800 in land and money by the Hon. James Bowdoin, a son of the Governor Bowdoin from whom the institution took its name. In 1801 the Rev. Joseph McKean, D. D., was elected President, and in 1802 he opened the College, with the assistance of one Professor, in a small building which served as his residence, in addition to accommodating the students. In 1803 the first class, of seven members, graduated. In 1807 the institution suffered a great loss in the death of President McKean. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jesse Appleton, D. D., who held the office until 1819. The next incumbent was the Rev. Wil-

liam Allen, D. D., who had been President of Dartmouth University. The latter held the position from 1820 to 1839. In 1831, however, the College encountered difficulties similar to those which at one time beset Dartmouth. The President was then removed by an act of the Legislature of Maine, but he was reinstated by a decision of Justice Story, in the United States Circuit Court, guaranteeing the institution the exercise of its corporate rights. In 1839 the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., a profound theologian and writer, was called to the Presidency, which he retained until his resignation in 1866. In May, 1867, the Rev. Samuel Harris, D. D., who was for twelve years a professor in the theological seminary at Bangor, assumed the Presidency, to which he was elected a few months previously. In 1821, a medical school was established in connection with the College.

Bowdoin College has been in a very flourishing condition for many years, although its prosperity was somewhat interfered with by the late civil war. In the graduating class of 1825 there were 37 students; in that of 1837, 42; in that of 1843, 48; in that of 1857, 50; and in that of 1860, 54. In 1829 there were 45 medical graduates; since which time this department has not been as prosperous as before. In the general catalogue of 1864 we find the names of 1612 graduates of the academic department, of whom 387 were then deceased and 1225 living. The medical graduates in 1864 had amounted to 867, of whom only 117 were then deceased. During the past two years the following number of students have been in attendance:—

Table with columns for years 1866-67 and 1865-66, listing student counts for various departments like Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores, and Freshmen.

Among the distinguished graduates of Bowdoin have been President Nathan Lord, of Dartmouth College, Senator William P. Fessenden, President Franklin Pierce, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry W. Longfellow, who was Professor of Modern Languages in the College from 1829 to 1835, when he was transferred to a similar post in Harvard; ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, of Michigan; the Rev. Dr. Daniel R. Goodwin, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; William H. Allen, LL. D., late President of Girard College; ex-Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts; and Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine.

The annual Commencement takes place on Wednesday, August 7th. Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts are the only States represented in the graduating class.

[In a few days we shall again resume this subject, giving accounts of the prominent institutions of learning which followed the above in the order of their establishment.]

A Wife of Brigham Young at Chatham Four Corners.

One of the wives of Brigham Young, Jr., is at Stanwix Hall, Chatham Four Corners, Columbia county. The hotel has been overrun with curious people, anxious to get a glimpse at her. She is about thirty years of age and she looks young. She is a daughter of a gentleman who was formerly a Baptist clergyman at West Stockbridge joined the Mormons under Joe Smith, and had charge of the College at Nauvoo. She creates a sensation about the country where she is temporarily residing.—Poughkeepsie Eagle, July 18.

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The SUE will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, returning on alternate days.

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BOARDING WANTED. BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, best of reference given. Address, stating terms, etc., MUTUAL, this Office. 7 1/2 ct

SUMMER TRAVEL VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CRUNK, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, MOUNT GARNET, HAZLETON, BETHLEHEM, and all points in the LEHIGH MAHANTON, AND WYOMING VALLEYS

Commotions Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route. Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS. From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and on the following days:—

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, at 7 1/4 A. M., 1 1/2 P. M., and 5 20 P. M.

Particulars see Time Table in daily papers. Philadelphia, July 1, 1867. ELLIS CLARK, General Agent. Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Wagon's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 1/2 ct

CAMP MEETING, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17. WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES

Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:— FOR VINELAND, 8 30 A. M., 9 00 A